AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please insert the following paragraphs in the application immediately following paragraph [0011] (as published):

FIG. 7. A side view showing the internal components of the apparatus of FIG. 6.
FIG. 8. A side view of the apparatus of FIG. 6 showing a flap mechanism.
FIG. 9. A rear perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 6.

Please replace paragraph [0016] of the application (as published) with the following:

In an alternative embodiment, the bottom of the outer housing (2) contains solid flap (20), which can have the same perimeter as the base of the outer housing (2). This flap is attached only at the front bottom part of the apparatus creating a hinge (22). The flap is also attached in the middle by two elastic bands. The flap can be constructed of a high-density foam material, cardboard or plastic. The external face of the bottom flap has an adhesive material that has a protective cover (24) until it is needed. When the surgery begins and the surgeon brings the apparatus up to the operative field he can secure the apparatus anywhere on top of the drapes by removing the protective cover from adhesive bottom and sticking the apparatus anywhere on the operative filed. The function of the flap is so that the scope can be inserted vertically but when it is not in use, is the flap mechanism allows the apparatus to rotate horizontally while the scope remains inside the apparatus. Although the apparatus rotates along the hinge, the flap maintains it securely attached to the drapes by the adhesive flap. Alternatively, the apparatus may be constructed without the flap and the adhesive can be placed directly on the bottom of the apparatus. Also the apparatus can be secured on any surface through such devices as but not limited to: adhesives, screws, magnetism, mounts, clips, or VELCRO.

Please replace paragraph [0017] of the application (as published) with the following:

Alternatively, the exterior of the apparatus may contain a soft, non-scratch, absorbent sponge (26) in the uppermost part. The sponge can be square in shape or in the shape of a rectangle. Alternatively the sponge can be in the shape of an eclipse or a circle. The sponge can be 1/4 to {fraction (1/16)} of an inch thick. This sponge is used to wipe the excess defogging solution from the scope after it is removed from the apparatus and can also help with cleaning blood from the scope when it is removed from body cavity.

Please replace paragraph [0020] of the application (as published) with the following:

Internally, inside the canal between the reservoir filled with defogging solution and the central sheath (6) is a valve mechanism. The valve mechanism is preferably constructed by enclosing the reservoir around the distal aspect of the sheath (6) while at least 1 inch overhangs . . . The valve mechanism preferably resembles a tube within a tube. The tube within a tube mechanism that allows for the scope to enter the reservoir and make contact with the solution but prevents any fluid from spilling out of the reservoir when the apparatus is turned upside down with the scope removed. The way it liquid is prevented from falling out functions by creating a pocket around the distil end of the sheath (6). When the sheath (6) is turned with the reservoir down all the liquid will fall into the reservoir. As the sheath (6) and reservoir are turned upside down, the liquid slides along the side and enters the pocket surrounding the distal sheath (6). Alternatively, the valve mechanism can also resemble a heart valve or be made with a flap and a hinge that only opens in one direction. The valve can also resemble a valve in a human vein. The valve can be a ball and socket mechanism in which a ball inside the reservoir plugs the hole when the reservoir is turned upside down but still allows for the scope to enter in the other direction. The valve mechanism can be constructed from a plastic material. It can also be made from the same material used for the sheath (6) such as a high-density foam or water impermeable fabric. The valve can also be made of metal, aluminum, or silicone. The valve (25) can be any self sealing mechanism known to person skilled in the art to prevent leakage and splash black of fluid.

Please replace paragraph [0025] of the application (as published) with the following:

An alternative embodiment contains all the components for an embodiment of the exothermic reaction. The interior of the apparatus comprises two chambers. One upper chamber (28), which contains the unoxidized material surrounding the sheath (6) and a lower H2O2 containing chamber (30). The H2O2 is contained in a thermo plastic container. The container can alternatively by made from aluminum, copper, iron or any material suitable commonly known to persons skilled in the art. The H2O2 can also be kept in high-density Polyurethane, Etha, Viscoelastic or Latex foam or rubber foam container or any non reactive materials. The H2O2 could also be maintained in a heat resistant plastic or silicone bag. The H2O2 is preferably maintained in the lower part of the apparatus. Alternatively the H2O2 can also be stored in the back or upper part of apparatus. The H2O2 can also be maintained in a container outside the apparatus.

Please replace paragraph [0026] of the application (as published) with the following:

The H2O2 is stored in one embodiment, in a plastic chamber that also contains a cup shaped indentation, vacuole at the top part of the container. The indentation creates a space, which surrounds the reservoir. Inside the space surrounding the reservoir there is a small amount of powdered iron oxide catalysts. This catalyst is found between the reservoir and the internal floor of the cup shaped indentation. The indentation is at least large and deep enough to fit the reservoir and the surrounding unoxidized material. The indented cup exterior is inside the bottom chamber and is surrounded by H2O2 since it penetrates any where from 1/2 inch to three inches inside the H2O2 container. The external bottom of the cup shaped indentation contains a magnet. The indentation in the H2O2 filled container can be any shape as to allow the reservoir bottom and sides to be in direct contact with the H2O2, only separated by the plastic or material that makes up the wall of the H2O2 filled chamber. The cup shaped indentation can alternatively be devoid of a magnet. Alternatively the H2O2 can be completely separate without any indentation, and the reservoir can just sit above the H2O2 receptacle. In this specific mechanism, the H2O2 filled container has a hole in the uppermost part of the chamber. This hole is sealed by a thin film. Sitting directly above the film-covered hole in the upper chamber, is a cylinder or hollow tubular container with one open end

directly making contact with the film seal covering the hole. Preferably the hollow cylinder is made from plastic. The seal can also be constructed of aluminum, metal, ceramic, or any other suitable material known to persons skilled in the art. The film sealing the hole in the H2O2 filled container can be constructed of a thin plastic or aluminum paper or a thin water impermeable paper or fabric. Alternatively a one-way valve that is normally closed but can be opened when the plunger cylinder (32) pushes through can also be used to create the seal. The tubular hollow container sitting directly above the film-covered hole is filled with the iron oxide catalyst. The iron oxide catalyst is preferably in shavings or small pellets the amount and shape of the catalyst controls the rate in which the decomposition of H2O2 occurs thereby controlling the generation of heat and oxygen. The Film covered hole on the upper wall of the H2O2 container is at least as wide as to allow the catalyst filled cylinder to slide trough. The uppermost part of the cylinder is closed ended and has a solid extension to the exterior of the apparatus. The extension can be a small plastic rod. Alternatively it can be a wooden, metal or aluminum rod. This extension has a flat part in the exterior of the apparatus. Alternatively, the cylinder can be made without a plunger extension and the cylinder itself can be long enough to penetrate to the exterior of the apparatus. Any method commonly known to persons skilled in the art can be utilized to initiate the exothermic reaction.

Please replace paragraph [0032] of the application (as published) with the following:

The heating of the apparatus and reservoir can alternatively be heated by using only atmospheric oxygen. The apparatus may contain small vents (34) in the exterior. These vents can be covered by a seal (36). When the seal is removed the interior is exposed to atmospheric oxygen, therefore oxidizing the material around the sheath (6) and reservoir heating the apparatus and the defogging solution in the reservoir